

The Newport Mercury.

VOL. LXXX.
No. 4,138.

NEWPORT, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1841.

Established
A. D. 1758

THE NEWPORT MERCUR
IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY
W. & J. H. BIRBER
No. 133, THAMES-STREET.

TERMS—Two Dollars per annum

Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for \$1, and 17 cents will be charged for each subsequent insertion.—All Advertisements, except where an account is open, must be paid for previous to insertion.

No Paper discontinued (unless at the discretion of the Editors) until arrears are paid—Single papers to be had at the Office only, carriers not being allowed to dispose of them

COTTAGE BUILDING LOTS,
And Real Estate, for Sale

SEVERAL very delightfully situated pieces of LAND, in the Southerly part of the Town of Newport, near to the Narragansett Avenue and Bellvue street, which Land has been recently laid out in Lots of 100 feet square, and will be sold in single Lots, or in larger parcels, to suit purchasers.

The proximity of this property to the Town, and to the Beach and Ocean, (as well as its nearness to the contemplated New Hotel) makes the situation decided one of the most convenient, agreeable and interesting for Summer residences of any on Rhode Island.

There are also offered for Sale, about Forty Acres of Land, lying on both sides of Thames-street, south of the Coddington Factory.

A map of the whole can be seen at the Newport Exchange Bank, and terms of Sale made known on application there, or R. K. RANDOLPH, Esq.

Newport, August 7, 1841—4w.

NEWPORT LYCEUM.

A Review Reading Room has been lately connected with the Lyceum, at which are to be kept for the perusal of Subscribers, the principal Periodicals of the Day, American & English.

The Room has been obtained, and is now open for this purpose, which was formerly the Office of R. K. RANDOLPH, Esq. in the Rhode-Island Union Bank Building, opposite the Post-Office.—The Regulations of the Room can be seen there.—All interested are invited to call.

July 24, 1841.

R. Island Bridge Company

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Rhode-Island Bridge Company held on MONDAY, the 26th inst. the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the year ensuing, viz.—Audley Clarke, S. T. Northam, N. S. Ruggles, C. M. Thurston, R. B. Cranston, Isaac Burdick, Wan Littlefield W. A. Clarke, and Henry Bull.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Directors Audley Clarke, Esq. was re-elected President.

W. A. CLARKE, Treas'r & Clerk, Newport, July 31, 1841.

FEATHER; BEDS.
Mattrasses and Cushions.

THE Subscribers having formed a connexion in business, under the firm of

W. F. & J. BARKER.

Have taken the Store No. 107, Thames-street, recently occupied by Milton Hall where they intend keeping a good assortment of the above articles, together with Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Wash-stand, &c. Also, a variety of articles in the furnishing line. Those wishing to purchase, will please call and examine for themselves.

Beds, Mattrasses and Cushions, of any description, and manufactured at short notice as cheap as in this State, of equal quality of material & workmanship.

Having purchased the patent feather dressing machine, they will attend to the cleaning of old feathers. Beds taken and returned to any part of the town on the days of dressing.

Mattrasses & Cushions re-manufactured.

WILLIAM F. BARKER,

ALFRED BARKER.

Newport, May 29, 1841.

BOARDING HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has taken the commodious House, No. 63, Thames-Street, for many years occupied by Mr. A. Murray as a Boarding House, and would be glad to accommodate steady or transient Boarders, on reasonable terms

THOMAS M. SEABURY.

Newport, Dec. 21

COTTONS

BLEACHED and unbleached Sheetings and Shirtings, by the piece or yard, for sale low, at No. 132, Thames-street, by

May 29, J. M. COOK & Co.

FRENCH LAWN.

An Elegant Assortment of colored LAWNS, for Sale low at No. 132, Thames-street, by

J. M. COOK & Co.

Newport, May 29.

NEW GOODS
Will be opened this Day, at
H. SESSIONS.

AMONG WHICH ARE:—

RICH wide SILKS; China and small plaid do.; satin Levantine; Sam Tuck; silk Mantles and shawls; plain mousline de laine do.; plain thibet do.; French Lawns and Prints; cambrie Ginghams; Scotch do.; silk black and white Hose; super hoskin gloves; silk and muslin do.; Wristlets; denble green lace, Swiss Muslins, breathwaite do. &c.

Newport, June 12.

KILSO-MINE PAINT,

FOR beauty, durability, economy, &c. is far superior to Oil Paint,—It is well adapted for walls, ceilings, or any inside work—for Churches, Public Buildings, &c. it possesses advantages over every other system of Painting.

Applied by W. M. A. WATSON,
Successor to J. Pearson & Co.

Decorative artist, and Painter in Kalso-mine, No. 408, Broadway, & 73rd Fulton-street, New York.

Having been more extensively engaged, and more experienced in the above line, than any other, he will warrant any work he may be favored with.

Any information will be given by applying to Mr. W. who is now in Newport.

August 7, 1841.

DENTISTRY.

Lewis F. GALLUP, M. D. respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of NEWPORT, that he has returned to the Rooms which he formerly occupied in Spring Street, near Trinity Church, where he will be happy to attend to all persons whom may require his professional assistance.

Newport, August 7, 1841.

REMOVAL.

THOMAS T. SHEFFIELD.
Respectfully informs his Old Friend, and

Customers in Town and country,

THAT he has removed to the commodious Store formerly occupied by SHEFFIELD & BELL, 4 doors south of his late location, where he has for sale every article in the GROCERY LINE, (with the exception of intoxicating Liquors)—as low as can be purchased elsewhere of equal quality—and delivered free of expense in any part of the Town.

He has OIL—Sperm at \$1 20 cts.

warranted pure; and Whale at 50 cts. almost as white as water;—Brown Havana Sugar, 124 lbs. for \$1—and other articles in proportion.

During the Summer season, he will be constantly supplied from the best Dairy's on the Island, with good fresh Butter, &c. Without undertaking to puff his articles, he will merely invite his friends to call and satisfy themselves, which he believes they will not fail to do, on inspection.

Newport, April 3, 1841.

Valuable FARM for Sale
FOR SALE

THAT Valuable Farm in
Portsmouth, within a few rods of Bristol Ferry, containing 61 Acres of good Land.—

Said Farm has on it a convenient Dwelling-House and other out-buildings, and

is divided into lots with good stone walls, it is well watered, and has a valuable privilege for sea manure, being bounded for half a mile on the shore; a mine of

good coal and one of plumbago have been

opened on the farm, and there are indications of its being in abundance;—Said Farm has on it a thriving orchard of selected fruit; and the farm is suitable for a country residence, or for a practical farmer.—An indisputable title will be given. For further information, apply to the subscriber on the premises.

ANDREW McCORRIE.

Portsmouth, July 3.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale his HOUSE situated in Thames-street, Newport.

For terms, &c. enquire of WM. WEEDEN, in Newport, or the Subscriber in New Bedford, E. P. FAISNEAU.

July 31, 1841.

PAPER-HANGINGS

Cheaper than Ever!!

M. FREEBORN will sell
PAPERHANGINGS cheap-

er than any ever offered for sale in this

Town.

Those in want of the article are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock, consisting of 4000 Rolls of new and elegant patterns, from 100 to 121 feet.

Also, Borders, chimney board paper, and Band boxes.—Just received at No. 22 Broad-Street.

Newport, March 27.

J. M. SHERMAN

TAILOR,

No. 153, Thames-street.

Has just received, and offers for sale

cheap, a well assorted variety of

New Spring GOODS.

The Public are invited to examine them.

Newport, April 3.

French Muslins.

FRENCH Gingham Muslins, a new and beautiful article, for sale at No. 139, by J. M. COOK & Co.

June 6 1841.

Fairbanks' Patent Balance.

THE Public are respectfully informed that one of the Patent Balances, is now in operation in front of A. Drew Winslow's Blacksmith's Shop.—It has recently been put in complete order, and realied according to law.—Hay, and other articles, will be weighed by

A. WINSLOW, jun.

Newport, July 10, 1841.

CERTIFICATE.—NEWPORT, July 9th, 1841.—This is to Certify, that I have this day tried Fairbanks' Patent Balance, owned by Andrew Winslow, and found the same to be correct.

W. M. BROWNELL,

Sealer of Weights and Measures,

June 5.

TILLEY'S Fashionable Bonnet STORE.

WHERE Having been informed

that there are complaints on the part of the LADIES, relative to the difficulty in procuring the most fashionable and useful BONNETS, or the different Seasons;—And as a Lady has best attend to a Bonnet Store, & I have been importuned by the importers & manufacturers to establish one, they promising to send me the most fashionable, and at the cheapest rates, I have concluded so to do, and now christen the Store with the above name.

I have just opened, a splendid Assortment of

Straw Bonnets, of the soft finish.

Also Braids and French Braids and Bonnets and in fact every kind of Bonnet now in use.

I have a handsome assortment of Ribbons and Linings.

I have a few more Cut GOODS, to sell Cheap.

WM. JAMES TILLEY.

Newport, June 5, 1841.

TO LET,
And Possession given in October.

THE DR. MANN HOUSE,

situated in Broad-street—

A good Garden, and about five

acres of Land attached.—The

premises are well arranged for Carriages and horses.—Those wishing such a situation, will please call on E. W. LAWTON, or to the Subscriber, the present occupant.

H. T. IRISH.

Newport, July 10.

OIL SILK,

FOR Bathing PS, for sale at

H. SESSIONS.

Newport, July 10.

BREAD AND FANCY CAKE

BAKERY,

No. 70, Thames-Street.

D. GOFF returns his sincere

thanks to his friends for the very

liberal support he has received since he

has been in Newport, and assures them

that no pains will be spared to merit their

future patronage.

Loaf Bread warranted not to turn sour

in the hottest weather—Crackers, Cakes,

&c. of the best quality.

Brown Bread, only 10 cents a Loaf

Customers without exception, are

requested to supply themselves with

Bread on Saturday for Sunday, as my

shop will not be opened at any time on

that day.

Newport, April 3—6m.

FOR SALE,

THE Dwelling-House and

Lot of Land, pleasantly

situated on Thames and corner

of Bridge streets, and now oc-

cupied by Capt. Wm. MESSER, and for-

merly the residence of Mrs. F. WOOD

Twenty-Seventh Congress.
FIRST SESSION.

SENATE, WEDNESDAY, August 4.—The Fortification Bill was debated all day, and sundry amendments were added to the bill for extending fortifications, &c., to the amount of \$295,000.

HOUSE.—It was voted by 104 to 97, to take the Bank Bill out of the Committee on Friday noon next.

The Bank Bill was then taken up, and a debate ensued which lasted until the House adjourned.

SENATE, THURSDAY, August 5.—The Fortification Bill was passed by Yeas 44, Nays 4.

The remainder of the day, in the Senate, was consumed in discussing the Navy Appropriation Bill.

HOUSE.—The House was occupied all day, and until 10 o'clock in the evening, in debating the Bank Bill, in committee of the whole. The train of the argument for and against the bill, was nearly similar to that in the Senate, in debate on the same bill.

As the Bill will be taken out of the Committee to-morrow, debate on it will then cease.

IN SENATE, Friday, Aug. 6.—The Navy Pension Bill was taken up. After considerable debate, the bill having been so amended as to limit its duration to the close of the present session of Congress, it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill from the House to Distribute the proceeds of the Public Lands was now taken up and Mr. O. H. Smith, of Ind., entered into a lucid exposition of its features and principles, and a powerful argument in favor of its passage.—When he had concluded, no one being ready to prosecute the discussion, the Senate went into Executive Session, but it is understood that no nominations of importance were acted upon.

In the House, the Fiscal Bank Bill was taken up, as soon as the journal was read.

Mr. Roosevelt, of New York, opened the debate. He argued that their success was based on principles which could not stand—viz: bank, distribution, &c.—He defended the Sub Treasury, and the late administration.

Mr. King, of Georgia, followed in opposition to Mr. R. He spoke against a metallic currency, and in favor of a national bank. Mr. Johnson of Maryland, in a few words stated that he believed as every sensible man does, in the power of Congress, to establish a National Bank with branches.

He thought the measure of establishing a bank necessary. A bank could not make business, currency, exchanges, and the custody of the public money worse than they are now. A change will be an improvement, and the experience of the past and the wisdom of the present point to an institution of this kind as equally important to the operations of the Government and the business transactions of the people. Public necessity and public interest all require the passage of some measure of this kind. Had he the power to frame a bill, he would make it different in many particulars from the present.—He would prefer a bank with branches of circulation, with power to deal in exchanges, and believed that such an institution would answer the purposes of the Government, and would give a good circulating medium and equalize exchanges. He had no time to discuss the subject, and could but now say that he would vote for the present bill because it seemed to be one most agreeable to a majority, and he could not hope to effect his wishes in the details of such a measure.

But this bill, you exclude the territories from all share in government bounty, and of course disable them, to that extent, from paying their debts. Are their debts to be assumed by the government? or are they to remain a mortgage on the land yet belonging to the government and which it sold, must be sold under this mortgage? Or were the people of Florida, as soon as they became a State to repudiate these debts?

The hour of 12 having arrived, the committee in pursuance of the order of the House of Wednesday last proceeded, without further debate, to vote on all amendments "pending or that might be offered."

Various amendments were offered and rejected—not a single amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, yeas 129, nays 97.

The bill was then passed by the following vote—yeas 128, nays 97.

In **SENATE, Saturday, Aug. 7.—**Upwards of two hours were consumed in an exciting and at times rather sharp and almost angry discussion upon the question of order, connected with the proceedings of Thursday touching the Virginia anti-bank memorial, presented by Mr. Benton. The question at issue became entangled by motions upon motions, and appeals upon appeals. Mr. Clay fortified the positions he took, by citing the rules of the House of Representatives. The leading members of the opposition preferred the rules of the British Parliament. Mr. King gave a ring at the House.

Mr. Clay defended the House and spoke highly in their praise.

"He pronounced them a noble, a patriotic and an intelligent body of men. 'God bless them,' said the Senator, 'they have carried out the will of the people, and passed favorable action upon those great measures demanded by the country.'

Mr. Clay named with great satisfaction the several measures passed upon by the House,—the Bank Bill,—the Duty Bill,—the Land Bill,—the Loan Bill,—and other questions of importance. The remarks of Mr. Clay in reference to the House of Representatives called forth some sharp words from Mr. Calhoun.

The difficulty was at length adjusted, and the journal ordered to be considered in accordance with the views of Mr. Clay. Nine hours having been con-

sumed in fierce debate upon this business, and the naval pension bill having been read a third time and passed, the Senate adjourned.—Mr. Mangum drily remarking that they had achieved glory enough for one day.

In the House, several communications were received from the heads of Departments, and one from the President, communicating information in relation to removals and appointments to office.

The House then resolved itself into committee of the whole, on the Union, (Mr. Tillinghast in the chair.)

Mr. Sergeant moved to take up the Senate bill No. 1, repealing the Sub-Treasury act, which motion was rejected by ayes 81, nays 87.

Mr. Irwin moved to take up the Senate bill No. 7, providing for a uniform system of bankruptcy. Agreed to, ayes 87, nays 68.

The bill having been read, Mr. Barnard said he had no great desire to press the bill to-day, and to enable the committee to take up another bill which would not probably occupy much time, he would move to lay it aside.

The committee then rose, and reported.

Mr. Sergeant moved that the committee of the whole be discharged from the further consideration of Senate bill No. 1. On this motion the yeas and nays were ordered, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 103, nays 102.

A message was received from the Senate informing the House that it had passed the bill making appropriation for paying navy pensions, with an amendment, which was referred to the committee on naval affairs.

The bill to revive and extend the charters of the banks in the District of Columbia, was read a first and second time, and referred to the committee on the District of Columbia.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE, MONDAY, August 8.—The Bill to distribute the proceeds of the sale of the public lands among the States was taken up, and amendments were moved relinquishing the two per cent fund to Alabama and Mississippi, which were discussed and rejected. Several amendments were moved and adopted.

Mr. McRoberts moved that the Bill be so amended as to allow a distribution share to each of the territories of Iowa, Wisconsin, and Florida.

On this motion a long debate sprung up, in which it was contended that the territories were not States and therefore not entitled to a common share in the public domain, under the acts of cession.

Mr. Wright said, the people of the territories were, nevertheless, American citizens, and actuated by an American spirit. They paid their proportion of the taxes levied on imports, and were therefore just as much entitled as other citizens of States to receive a part of the taxes back, by the proposed distribution. It would be manifest injustice to tax them in common with others and exclude them from a share in the plunder.

But this bill was advocated as a measure of relief to indebted States. Were not the territories also indebted? Florida owed a large debt than any State in the Union, in proportion to her population and means. Was it intended, by the government to repudiate the Florida debt? Direct demands had been made upon the government for the payment of debts due by the Territories, though not for debts due by the States. It was considered that, as the Territories were not out of their tutelage, the government was responsible for them.

But by this bill, you exclude the territories from all share in government bounty, and of course disable them, to that extent, from paying their debts. Are their debts to be assumed by the government? or are they to remain a mortgage on the land yet belonging to the government and which it sold, must be sold under this mortgage?

Or were the people of Florida, as soon as they became a State to repudiate these debts?

Mr. Allen spoke generally against the bill, and expressed the opinion that it could not be passed, now or hereafter. It was too unjust and absurd to meet public approbation.

After much debate the amendment was lost, and the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—Several resolutions were offered, and those giving rise to debate, were laid aside.

Mr. Owsley, of Ky., offered a joint resolution for the adjournment of Congress, on Wednesday, the 18th inst. This was objected to chiefly on the ground that the Bankrupt Bill was yet to be acted on, and that no step ought to be taken that would hazard that measure. The motion was laid over.

There is a strong disposition to adjourn as soon as the Bankrupt Bill has passed.

Mr. Gilmer offered a resolution authorizing his Committee of Retrenchment & Reform to sit during the recess;—laid aside.

Mr. Feiris, of N. Y., offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to inform the House at the next session, what measures had been taken to carry into effect the Act of 2d March, 1835, for constructing a Dry Dock in the harbor of New York,—laid over.

Mr. Clay defended the House and spoke highly in their praise.

"He pronounced them a noble, a patriotic and an intelligent body of men. 'God bless them,' said the Senator, 'they have carried out the will of the people, and passed favorable action upon those great measures demanded by the country.'

Mr. Clay named with great satisfaction the several measures passed upon by the House,—the Bank Bill,—the Duty Bill,—the Land Bill,—the Loan Bill,—and other questions of importance. The remarks of Mr. Clay in reference to the House of Representatives called forth some sharp words from Mr. Calhoun.

The difficulty was at length adjusted, and the journal ordered to be considered in accordance with the views of Mr. Clay. Nine hours having been con-

sumed in fierce debate upon this business, and the naval pension bill having been read a third time and passed, the Senate adjourned.—Mr. Mangum drily remarking that they had achieved glory enough for one day.

In the House, several communications were received from the heads of Departments, and one from the President, communicating information in relation to removals and appointments to office.

The bill relating to the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, was taken up and discussed at great length; various amendments were offered and rejected.

Mr. Graham then sought to so amend the bill as to leave among the exclusions from the distribution of the net proceeds all sums apparently due to the United States as balances of debts growing out of the transactions of the revolutionary war." This amendment, though it met with a very decided opposition, was finally carried by a vote of 27 to 16.

The next amendment was to engraft on the bill the graduating principle, added to which was a provision to secure the right of the states to tax the public lands as soon as sold. As this amendment covered the whole ground which Messrs. Benton, Clay, of Alabama, and others have been contending for so many years, a wide and desultory debate ensued, and the Senate adjourned without any question having been taken.

HOUSE.—Mr. Wise asked leave to report the Pension bill, with the Senate's amendments—Rejected.

The Bankrupt Bill.

The House then took up the Bankrupt Bill, which was debated at great length. Mr. Barnard gave a history of this bill from the time it was first introduced into the Senate, and said its object was to give relief to the unfortunate trader, by a system of law, that, being in its operation universal, all may take advantage of.—He said that this bill had been asked for in this House by at least 25,000 petitioners, and as many more in the Senate, and these too were solvent persons and creditors.

Mr. Roosevelt made an able argument in favor of the bill, and showed that the constitution gave the power, in the most unbounded sense, to Congress, to pass just such a law as the one now under consideration, provided it operated equally and universally in its provisions. This he conceived could not be disputed by a single gentleman on this floor. He then went on to show that the effect of the passage of this bill would be most beneficial to the creditor, as well as to the debtor. Those gentlemen who had petitioned for this bill were men of great experience, and shrewd in business,—the most stable men in New York, who would never, in all human probability, want to take advantage of the provisions of this bill should it become a law of the land.

Mr. S. Mason said, that while a large portion of his constituents would not be affected by the operation of this bill, some would be ben fitted, and none could possibly be injured by it. He then went into a full elucidation of the bill, and of its operation upon the public, and said he should give his humble support to the measure.

Mr. Ferris, after acknowledging the ability of the arguments which had been made in favor of this bill, said that after a full examination of the subject, he could not bring himself to support it. He then rapidly reviewed the views taken by those who had preceded him; and argued that they were unjust to the creditor, as they had left it to be inferred that creditors were all hard hearted oppressors of the debtor, who in every instance was, of course, unfortunate and persecuted.—This was not only unjust to the creditor, but most injurious to the community.—He then went into an argument to show that Congress could not, under the constitution, pass this law, as by the laws which existed in some of the states it could not operate equally upon all our citizens, and because it was a violation of contracts.

But this bill was advocated as a measure of relief to indebted States. Were not the territories also indebted? Florida owed a large debt than any State in the Union, in proportion to her population and means. Was it intended, by the government to repudiate the Florida debt?

Direct demands had been made upon the government for the payment of debts due by the Territories, though not for debts due by the States. It was considered that, as the Territories were not out of their tutelage, the government was responsible for them.

But by this bill, you exclude the territories from all share in government bounty, and of course disable them, to that extent, from paying their debts.

Are their debts to be assumed by the government? or are they to remain a mortgage on the land yet belonging to the government and which it sold, must be sold under this mortgage?

Or were the people of Florida, as soon as they became a State to repudiate these debts?

Mr. Allen spoke generally against the bill, and expressed the opinion that it could not be passed, now or hereafter. It was too unjust and absurd to meet public approbation.

After much debate the amendment was lost, and the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—Several resolutions were offered, and those giving rise to debate, were laid aside.

Mr. Owsley, of Ky., offered a joint resolution for the adjournment of Congress, on Wednesday, the 18th inst. This was objected to chiefly on the ground that the Bankrupt Bill was yet to be acted on, and that no step ought to be taken that would hazard that measure. The motion was laid over.

There is a strong disposition to adjourn as soon as the Bankrupt Bill has passed.

Mr. Gilmer offered a resolution authorizing his Committee of Retrenchment & Reform to sit during the recess;—laid aside.

Mr. Feiris, of N. Y., offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to inform the House at the next session, what measures had been taken to carry into effect the Act of 2d March, 1835, for constructing a Dry Dock in the harbor of New York,—laid over.

Mr. Clay defended the House and spoke highly in their praise.

"He pronounced them a noble, a patriotic and an intelligent body of men. 'God bless them,' said the Senator, 'they have carried out the will of the people, and passed favorable action upon those great measures demanded by the country.'

Mr. Clay named with great satisfaction the several measures passed upon by the House,—the Bank Bill,—the Duty Bill,—the Land Bill,—the Loan Bill,—and other questions of importance. The remarks of Mr. Clay in reference to the House of Representatives called forth some sharp words from Mr. Calhoun.

The difficulty was at length adjusted, and the journal ordered to be considered in accordance with the views of Mr. Clay. Nine hours having been con-

sumed in fierce debate upon this business, and the naval pension bill having been read a third time and passed, the Senate adjourned.—Mr. Mangum drily remarking that they had achieved glory enough for one day.

In the House, several communications were received from the heads of Departments, and one from the President, communicating information in relation to removals and appointments to office.

The bill relating to the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, was taken up and discussed at great length; various amendments were offered and rejected.

Mr. Graham then sought to so amend the bill as to leave among the exclusions

THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

THE WEDNESDAY,
SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1841.

Proceedings of Congress.

Our Congressional Journal is to Tuesday last. On that day, the Senate was engaged nearly the whole day, on the Land Bill.

The Bank Bill.—There appears to be much uncertainty as to the course of the President on the Bank Bill. The general opinion of the Washington correspondents are, that he will veto the Bill. A correspondent of the N. Y. American in a letter written on Monday night, says,

"Without a revolution in Mr. Tyler's mind since 1 o'clock to-day, the bank bill will be vetoed this week, and a Veto will certainly dissolve the cabinet, Mr. Webster sharing the fate of his colleagues."

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, says,—

"First President Tyler after getting the opinions of his cabinet, unanimously, in favour of the Bill will sign it, though reluctantly, and with hesitation.

The bill for the repeal of the Sub-Treasury has passed the House by the large majority of forty seven. It was sent back to the Senate for their concurrence in the amendments, and ere this is probably before the President.

The Land Bill is in the hands of the Senate—its fate uncertain.

The Bankrupt Bill waits the action of the House. The Revenue Bill is expected to be warmly contested in the Senate.

Minister to Brazil.

A letter has been received by a gentleman of this town, from one of the U. S. Senators, which contradicts the rumor of the recall of the Hon. Mr. HUNTER as Charge d'Affaires to Brazil,—and also gives the gratifying information, that the President had sent to the Senate the nomination of Mr. HUNTER as a full Minister to that Court,—and that the appointment would be confirmed, as soon as an appropriation was made.

U. S. TROOPS FOR FORT ADAMS.

We learn from a General Order issued by Major Gen. SCOTT, that the 2d Regt. of U. S. Artillery, under command of Col. Bankhead, has been ordered from the Northern frontier to occupy the Fortifications on the sea board, from Virginia to Rhode-Island.

The companies will occupy the forts at Old Point Comfort, fort Mifflin, harbor of New-York, and two companies at Fort Adams, in this harbor, under the command of a Major. Fort Adams will be completed for the troops to occupy, in the course of two or three weeks.

Timely Rain.—We had on Monday,

Tuesday and Wednesday, copious showers of rain, at intervals during the time.

FROM FLORIDA.

The U. S. steamer Newbern, Capt. McNulty arrived yesterday from Pilatka. We learn from an officer who left Cedar Keys on the 26th ult. that Col. Worth was at that post. He was in high spirits his operations having succeeded as well as anticipated. Of the 60 Indians in Tampa, 17 are from Sam Jones's band, which is something new, as no impression has ever been made on him before. About 80 more Indians of different bands, have promised to come in, and were shortly expected.

A communication has been opened with Halleck Tustenuggee; and hopes are entertained that he will be induced to come in. Parties from each regiment, are scouting every day. Many of the soldiers are still sick.

Gov. Ried's family consisting of his wife and three children came across the country escorted by the same troops which accompanied our informant. They were on their way to St. Augustine.

East Florida July 31.—Capt. Fulton 2d Dragoons, will start on the 3d Aug. (this day,) with 100 men from Pilatka, for the Big Cypress Swamp.

Col. Worth fixes his head quarters at Pilatka, and is determined to conquer the rascally savages at once, despite of the season and his crippled force.

Treaties, inglorious ease and summer quarters, have now departed.

We have the St. Augustine News of Friday last from which we have clipped the following items of news.

Col. Worth arrived at Cedar Keys on the 22d, and a trail of Indians have been discovered leading into the Waccasse, a scout was ordered in pursuit.

Capt. Seawell, 7th Infantry, on a scout a few days since, between Volusia and the Ocklawaha, came upon a large party of Indians who fled immediately on giving their fire, by which a Sergeant of his command was killed. It was not known whether the fire of Capt. S. killed any of the enemy. About 30 acres of corn was destroyed by Capt. S.

STILL LATER.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM FLORIDA.—Co-a coo chee's whole band in—Close of the Florida War.—By the U. S. steamer Gen. Taylor, Capt. Peck, arrived here yesterday, we have the gratifying intelligence from Florida, that the war for the ninety-ninth time, may now be considered as at an end. Wild Cat's whole band, men, women, children, and negroes, 160 in all, have come in at Tampa, and 40 more Indians of another band, were on their way, and were expected at Tampa in two days. A gentleman who came on in the Gen. Taylor, says he does not think another rifle will be fired by the enemy.

When Co-a coo chee's family came in Col. Worth told him he might go on shore from the schooner where he was confined and see them. He refused to go, saying that though he was anxious to see his family, he would not permit them to see him in irons. The Colonel finally consented to let him go on shore without his shackles, and after a warm greeting with his family, he dined with the Col., and then returned on board the schooner. As soon as his irons were replaced he told Col. Worth that he had but one more request to make, and that was, to allow him and his people to go West as soon as possible!

OFFICE OF THE NEWS.

St. Augustine, August 3, 1841.

The steamer Wm. Gaston, Capt. S. Miers, arrived this afternoon from Southern Post. The large scout started from Key Biscayne and Fort Dallas, for the Everglades, on the evening of Friday, the 30th ult. consisting of six companies Artillery, the command of Capt. Burke, and a number of Sailors and Marines under the command of Capt. Rogers and Lt. Sloan, of the Navy—an amounting in all to about 400 men and 50 canoes, with which they anticipate accomplishing much towards the close of this protracted war. We heartily wish them success, and look forward with no ordinary anxiety for the accomplishment of much good.

We are sorry to learn, that the gallant officer Major Childs, who was to have command of the expedition was left sick at Fort Dallas. The Posts South, are generally very healthy, with the exception of a few cases of slight fever owing to the exposure of the men to the sun.

Major Childs has issued an order for the removal of all the stores and store houses from Key Biscayne to Fort Dallas, and will break up that post (the Key) entirely.

The accounts from Key West are of the most deplorable nature. The yellow fever is said to be raging at that place, and very fatal; a large number have already fallen victims to it. One of the unfortunate victims is Mr. Landon C. Henry.

The fever has been still worse at Havana, and we learn that there are nine American ships now lying in that port without a soul on board, all having died of the prevailing fever.

We have no further news from Tampa Bay to communicate, since the last intelligence of the Indians coming in very rapidly.

Girls, Look at this.—In reply to some of the ignorant stories about the demoralizing condition of the girls employed in the factories at Lowell, we may mention that 978 of them are depositors in the Savings Bank, having in round numbers on deposit, the sum of \$100,000. It is a common thing for some of the prudent damsels to have \$500 on deposit at one time; and they would have much more, but the Bank pays no interest for any sum beyond that amount.



From New York papers of last evening, we copy the following:

CONGRESS.—The Senate, on Wednesday, passed the final repeal of the Sub-Treasury Bill, by 26 to 23.

The remainder of the day was occupied on Executive nominations.—Gen. Wool was nominated to succeed Gen. Scott.

The House was engaged the whole day on the Bankrupt Bill.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Com. Adver. under date of Wednesday, says,—“It is conjectured the President will return the Bank Bill with objections, on Thursday or Friday morning.”

The burning of the Steam boat Erie and loss of 170 lives, is confirmed.—There were between 30 and 40 cabin, passengers, of whom 10 were ladies. In the steerage, 140 Swiss and German emigrants.

ECCLESIASTICAL COUNCIL.—The Ecclesiastical Council which has lately held a long and laborious session in this city, in the investigation of the case of the Rev. Mr. Pierpoint, yesterday brought their labors to a close, by adopting unanimously the report of their committee on the whole case. We have not seen or heard this report, but we understand that the Council fully acquit the accused pastor of all charges of immorality or want of integrity, and also of want of ministerial and pastoral fidelity, while they censure him for some lack of Christian courtesy and kindness in the tone of his correspondence with his disaffected parishioners.—They however see no cause to recommend the dissolution of the connexion between him and his people and they conclude by an exhortation to Christian peace and charity.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

THE LOAN.—We understand that a million and a half of the Government loan that will be offered at present, has been taken at par on the following terms: Half a million has been negotiated by Hon. Abbott Lawrence, supposed for the Hospital Life Insurance Company, of this city, to bear an interest of Five and two fifths per cent. The Chambers street Savings Bank of N. York has taken Half a Million at an interest of Five and a half per cent, and the remaining half Million, also bearing Five and a half per cent interest, was to be apportioned on Friday, either to this city or N. York, as may be the priority of application. The stock is payable in three years or later, and the interest will be paid either at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, or Washington, at the buyer's option, on giving the Government 15 days notice.—The certificates are transferable at Washington only, as no portion of the loan is likely to come into market, it having been taken for permanent investment, and as none of the Stocks will go to Europe.

B. Advertiser.

Quite an Excitement prevailed a few days ago in Gaskill street, Philadelphia, in consequence of the ejection of a lady who was considered a witch, from her residence. The woman was ejected on a writ of possession, as much as she declined paying any rent to the owner of the premises, and yet refused to move.—Some of the articles in her house which were placed in the street were of a singular nature, and infused a kind of awe among the spectators who had congregated to witness. There were broken oars, the back of a king crab, pots of clam shells, &c.

The Washington Whaling Company, it appears from a notice in the Delaware Gazette, have not been much more successful in their operations than the Newark Company who recently disposed of their vessels. The Gazette says they have now four ships, two at sea and 2 in port, one of which is on the eve of departing on her third voyage. They had five ships, but one, the North America, was lost last summer. The company have now been in operation six or seven years; the ships have generally made short voyages, and returned with fair cargoes, and yet the company have not been able to divide any thing from the enterprise. The proceeds have mostly been expended in refitting the ships, and the payment of the officers.

A Geneva Journal of June 11, speaks of a public examination which had recently taken place, of the Institute for the deaf and dumb at Freiburg, which afforded the most satisfactory results.—Several of the pupils have made surprising progress in speaking. The expenses of the Institute amount annually to 11,900 Swiss francs, of which 9,450 are paid by the State, the rest by pupils, who are boarders. The number of pupils is 70, the expense of each individual is 157 francs. The Institute for the deaf and dumb at Paris, which contains 90 pupils, costs annually 52,000 Swiss francs. The number of deaf and dumb in the Canton of Berne is about 200.

MUSTY CLAIMS.—The Journal of Commerce states that the holders of claims on Napes are greeted with another sweet dividend of ten and a half per cent payable on Thursday, at the Bank of America in New York, and at the Merchants Bank in Boston.

Girls, Look at this.—In reply to some of the ignorant stories about the demoralizing condition of the girls employed in the factories at Lowell, we may mention that 978 of them are depositors in the Savings Bank, having in round numbers on deposit, the sum of \$100,000. It is a common thing for some of the prudent damsels to have \$500 on deposit at one time; and they would have much more, but the Bank pays no interest for any sum beyond that amount.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—In this neighborhood the crops are seriously suffering under the continued draught. In some places the corn is so dried up that it is past recovery. Potatoes are suffering much and are selling at 8 shillings a bushel, a higher rate than we recollect they have ever before been sold at in the month of August.—*Portsmouth N. H. Journal.*

NOTICE.—We are requested by the Committee under whose superintendence the repairs & improvements at the State-House have been made, to state, that should the weather be pleasant this evening, the House will be opened for inspection at half past 7 o'clock, and that a Poetic Address will be delivered in the new Representatives Chamber by Wm. H. Cranston, commencing at 8 o'clock, of which further notice will be given by the ringing of the Bell.—The public, and particularly the Ladies, are invited to attend.

Saturday, Aug. 14.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, August 9.

Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser At Market, 430 Beef Cattle, 15 Cows and Calves, 4400 Sheep and 300 Swine.

PRICES.—**Beef Cattle.**—We reduce quotations to conform to sales; first quality \$575 a \$625; second quality, \$45 a \$55 50; third quality \$1 a \$4 75.

Cows and Calves.—Sales \$25 25 and \$33.

Sheep.—Former prices were not sustained;

a lot of ordinary Lambs, \$1. Lots, including a few old sheep, \$1 42, \$1 50, \$1 75, \$2, 25 and a few at \$2 50.

Swine.—Very few only were sold; a lot of small hogs at about 5c; and a lot of old hogs at 4c. At retail from 5 to 6.

MARRIED.

In Providence on Wednesday morning last, by the Rev. Mr. Ross, Capt. Erastus P. Cox to Miss Mary E. Ross, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Ross, both of this town.

At crookly n. N. Y. on Tuesday last, by the Rev. A. H. Dunton, of Morristown, N. J. Lieut. Samuel F. Hazard, U. S. Navy, to Miss Martha D' Aulie, daughter of the late Charles D' Aulie, Esq. of this town.

DIED.

In Providence on Wednesday morning last, by the Rev. Mr. Ross, Capt. Erastus P. Cox to Miss Mary E. Ross, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Ross, both of this town.

At crookly n. N. Y. on Tuesday last, by the Rev. A. H. Dunton, of Morristown, N. J. Lieut. Samuel F. Hazard, U. S. Navy, to Miss Martha D' Aulie, daughter of the late Charles D' Aulie, Esq. of this town.

MAZEPPA.—Or the WILD HORSE of Tartary. Which has been a considerable period in preparation, and now produced with the most gorgious dresses, scenery, properties, and decorations.

In order to give every effect possible to this splendid Drama, the celebrated Horse "MAZEPPA," the property of T. S. Hamblin, Esq. will make his appearance here,—having performed upwards of 300 nights at the Bowery Theatre, New York, as the

WILD HORSE OF TARTARY. MAZEPPA, by Mr. N. JOHNSON, As played by him at the principal Theatres in the Union.

The Box Office is open daily, from

10 a. m. until 2, and from 4 to 6 p. m.

where Tickets and places may be secured.—Curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

PRICES OF ADMIS.—Dress Circle, 75 cents—2d tier of Boxes, 50 cents—Pit 37 1/2 cents—Gallery 25 cents.

Providence, August 13.

DAILY LINE FOR NEW-YORK.

THE Steam-Boat MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. J. J. COMSTOCK, will leave on Monday Afternoon Next, August 16th, at 2 o'clock, for New-York—and on Thursday Afternoon at the same hour.

THE RHODE ISLAND. Capt. S. THAYER, will leave on Tuesday Afternoon, at the same hour.

August 14, 1841.

New Book of Instrumental Music.

MUSICIANS COMPANION.—containing 18 complete sets of Cothons, 85 horripipes, 6 country dances, several marches, quick steps, waltzes; songs, &c. in all about 300 pieces, several of which are in three parts, for the violin, bass viol, clarinet, flute, &c. &c. also, several new and popular tunes arranged in 6 or 8 parts, for bands—about 100 of the above pieces are original, or first time printed. This immense Collection is now for sale at the low price of \$1 50 cents, at the Book-store of S. Newson, Jr.

Mr. MAZIER, Merrill, from Thomaston;

Cordelia, Pendleton, from Belfast, Ligonias, Gammel, from Salem—all for New-York;

Seth's Tasso Cozzens, and Benj Franklin, White, both from Philadelphia.

Seth's Cleopatra's barge, Baker, from Dennis for Philadelphia.

Slop Cashier, Dennison, from Kingston.

TUESDAY, August 10.—Seth's Charles Richmon, from Baltimore for Taunton.

WEDNESDAY, August 11.—Barque Anne Maria, Carr, from Fall River bound to the Pacific Ocean, whaling.

SETH'S CORUS, Boynton, of Hampden, 11 days from Matanzas bound to Boston.

BRIG ECHO, Wade, from Warren.

Seth's Caroline, Ilace, from Somerset for Philadelphia,

Slop Oseola, Dill, from Providence for Pendleton, Vir.

Slop Jas. Lamphere, Kenney, from do. for New-York.

THURSDAY, August 12.—Brig Osage, Brown, 13 days from St. Marys, with lumber for Fort Adams.

Brig Porto Rico, Gray, from Fall River for Wiscasset.

Seth's Congress, Brown, from Providence for Harrington.

Slops Henry Gibbs; Meridian, and Can-

dae, Brown, all from Fall River for New York.

Slop Flora, Bunker, from Providence for New-Bedford.

Slops Henry Gibbs; Meridian, and Can-

dae, Brown, all from Fall River for New York.

Slops Henry Gibbs; Meridian, and Can-

dae, Brown, all from Fall River for New York.

Slops Henry Gibbs; Meridian, and Can-

dae, Brown, all from Fall River for New York.

Slops Henry Gibbs; Meridian, and Can-

dae, Brown, all from Fall River for New York.

Slops Henry Gibbs; Meridian, and Can-

dae, Brown, all from Fall River for New York.

Slops Henry Gibbs; Meridian, and Can-

dae, Brown, all from Fall River for New York.

Slops Henry Gibbs; Meridian, and Can-

dae, Brown, all from Fall River for New York.

Slops Henry Gibbs; Meridian, and Can-

dae, Brown, all from Fall River for New York.

Slops Henry Gibbs; Meridian, and Can-

dae

POETRY.

FROM THE U. S. MAGAZINE FOR AUGUST. THE SHIPWRECK.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

The good Ship on the iceberg struck,
Where northern seas were high,
And midnight wrapped in ebon veil
The chill and starless sky.—
It struck!—what moment was there then?
To waste in sorrow's strife!
When but one bold adventurous rush
Remained 'twixt death and life.

The boat! the boat! it launches forth
Upon the mountain wave,
And leaping throngs, with frantic haste,
Essay its power to save—
A fragile thing it tossing strove
Amid the wrathful tide,
And deep, unuttered pangs were theirs
Who left that vessel's side.

A moonbeam pierced the heavy cloud,—
Oh, God! what sight was there!
Who stood upon that fated deck,
In calm and mute despair!

A gentle maiden just aroused
From slumber soft and dear,
Stretched her white arms in wild amaze,
But found no helper near.

In fond adieu, her hand she waved,
As if some friend she blessed,
Then closer drew her snowy robe,
Around her youthful breast;

And upward to the darkened heaven
Imploring glances cast,
While her rich curls profusely fell,
And floated on the blast.

All sudden, from his wildering trance,
A manly form did start,
While a loud agonizing cry
Burst from his laboring heart;
His bloodless lip was deadly cold—
Strange lustre fired his eye—
How can I bear a brother's name,
Yet leave thee thus to die!"

He plunged—the crested wave he ruled;
He climbed the cloven deck,
And clasped her, as the thundering surge
Swept o'er the heaving wreck;

"Sweet sister, 'tis thy brother's voice—
His cheek is pressed to thine—
Together childhood's path we trod—
Thy last dread couch be mine!"

Still looked the moon with pitying eye,
All lone and silent down,
Encircling them with holy light,
As with a martyr's crown,
Then shrank behind her silvery veil—
Hoarse shrieked the impetuous main;

The deep sea closed—and where were they?
Ask of the angel train!

All! noble hearts that night were writhed
Beneath the billows high,
And temples white with honored years,
And woman's love-lit eye,
And clinging to its mother's breast

In visions soft and deep,
Unwakened innocence went down
And pearls to sleep.

The slumberers—they who sank that hour,
Without a struggling breath,
With whom the unbroken dream of life
So melted into death—
Say, turned they not, in deep amaze
To seek the scene of time,
When first eternity's dread shore
Sprayed out in pomp sublime?

Wo, wo was with the living heart!
In many a smitten home,
Where, in the garniture of grief,
The weeping inmates come;

Round many a lonely hearth stone,
Shall Memory's touch restore
The image of the loved and lost,
Who must return no more.

The eye that saw that monster-mass
Came drifting darkly down,
Destruction in its wintry breast,
And on its virtuous crown—
The ear that heard the deadly crash,
The thunder of the wave,

Can never lose the bitter trace,
But in the oblivious grave.

The rescued man, to listening groups,
Shall tell the fearful tale,
And mute affection clasp his hand,
And childhood's cheek be pale,
And white with quickened heart, they bless

The great Deliverer's care,
The iceberg and the buried ship
Shall prompt their tearful prayer.

THE GLADNESS OF NATURE.

BY W. C. BRYANT.

Is this a time to be cloudy and sad,
When our mother Nature laughs around;
When even the deep blue heaven looks glad,
And gladness breathes from the blossoming ground?

There are notes of joy from the hang-bird and wren,
And the gossip of swallows thro' all the sky;

The ground squirrel gaily chirps by his den,
And the willing bee hums merrily by.

The clouds are at play in the azure space,
And their shadows at play on the bright green vale,

And here they stretch to the frolic chase,
And there they frolic on the easy gale.

There's a dance of leaves in that aspen bower
There's a titter of winds in that beechen tree,

There's a smile on the fruit, and a smile on the flower,
And a laugh from the brook that runs to the sea.

And look at the broad-faced sun, how he smiles
On the dewy earth that smiles in his ray,

On the leaping waters and gay young isles;
Ay, look, and he'll smile thy gloom away.

AGRICULTURAL.

STACKS AND BARNs.

A large proportion of our farmers make their hay in July, but still much hay is made in August, and it is a good plan for those who have already completed their hay harvest to examine their stacks and barns, and see that all is right with them. There is always more or less warm air generated in a barn filled with new hay, and unless this air, which rises to the highest part of the building, is permitted to escape freely, it accumulates and adds to the danger of the hay suffering from heating improperly. Small windows in the gables of barns to be removed while the barns are filling, and replaced when the heating process of the hay or grain is over, are to be preferred

to holes cut in the boarding, as these admit the entrance of birds and vermin both of which should be excluded from such buildings. The making a good stack, one which shall retain its place perfectly, one which shall turn all moisture, and preserve the great body of the contents as safely as in a barn, is a task which few farmers understand or are able to perform successfully. It does not look workmanlike to see a stack of hay or grain with as many rails placed around it for braces as there are points to the compass, each lifting, as the stacks settles, a part of the outside, and turning the water as it falls, into the stack, instead of conducting it down the outside. A little more care would remedy this evil, and make the hay or grain in the stack as safe from the weather as that in the barn.—*Albany Cultivator.*

From the Boston Courier, Monday, August 9

WOOL.—There has been a moderate demand for both fleece and pulled, at prices within the range of quotations. We learn that the growers are selling their Wool at home as quite as high prices as the article new commands in market, after adding the cost of transportation and loss of interest, between sales for cash, and on a credit.

Prices of WOOL.—Primes or Saxon fleece

48 a 50 cents per lb.; American full blood

washed, 45 a 47; do. 43 do. 42 a 44; do

2 do. 38 a 40; 1.4 & common, 35 a 37; eu

ine Northern pulled lambs' 42 a 45.

AUCTION & COMMISION STORE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the store in Thomas street, No 142, formerly occupied by Wm. Lovie, dec. and intends carrying on the AUCTION & COMMISION BUSINESS, and will attend to sales at auction in any part of the town. He will also receive goods at his store to sell at auction, or at private sale on commission.

Please call at the old Auction Stand and get the good bargains.

He has for sale on Commissions, 10,000 Spanish and Half Spanish Cigars—also a general assortment of CONFEDITIONARY. Charles N. Tilley.

Newport, May 8, 1841.

FEATHERS.

W. A. & D. M. COGGESHALL have added to their Assortment of household matters, a prime lot of fine quality Live Geese and other FEATHERERS, which they offer for sale by the Bed, or smaller quantity—warranted well dressed and clean.

Beds dressed and rendered as sweet and lively as new, at the Furniture rooms in Church-street.

Also—Matresses, Pew cushions &c of every description, made to order, at short notice.

Newport, May 15.

FARY BANK COTTAGE, AT THE BEACH.

THIS COTTAGE has recently been fitted up for Ice-Creams, and other Refreshments for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen visiting the Beach for the purpose of Bathing and Promenading along the Fairy Bank to enjoy the beautiful sea breeze. They will always find this beautiful summer-day retreat, we supplied with the best Ice-Creams, Confectionary, Pastry, Fruit, and all the cooling streams that generally flow at such an establishment. Over this establishment is a large airy room, commanding an extensive view of the ocean, beach, and surrounding country. This room is intended as a sitting room for Ladies and gentlemen for Ice-Creams and other refreshments.

MATTRASSES of curled hair, moss, cotton or wool, made to order at short notice.

April 10th 1841.

DRUGS, MEDICINES PAINTS AND DYE-STUFFS.

The Subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his Friends and Customers generally,

THAT having received from various sources, extensive additions to his previous stock of Drugs, &c. he now offers for Sale at his Store, No's 3 & 4, south side Old Faneuil Hall, at uncommonly low prices, a full and complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints and Dye-stuffs.

Having selected the same with great care as to quality and variety, embracing all newly discovered preparations, he feels a confidence in saying, he can offer as great inducements to those wishing to purchase as can be found in the City.

Dealers in Drugs or Paints, Clothiers, Country Merchants and Manufacturers, are respectfully invited to call when purchasing, as all goods will be offered at extreme low prices, on accommodating terms, and of the best qualities.

EDWARD BRINLEY,

At the Old Brinley Drug Store, No's 3 & 4, south side, Faneuil Hall, Boston.

N. B.—Blood root, spurred rye, black snake root, bees wax, goldthread, oatmeal oils hemlock, spruce and winter green tanzy and wormwood, constantly wanted for which the highest market prices will be given.

Boston, March 10, 1841.

FURNITURE.

W. A. & D. M. COGGESHALL offer for sale at their Ware Room,

No 5 CHURCH-ST.
a general assortment of

CABINET FURNITURE embracing nearly every article usually found in a Furniture Store.

AMONG them are SOFAS, various styles, several quite new, at prices cheaper than ever before offered in Newport. Secretaries, a new pattern; mahogany-tables, work tables, washstands, Bedsteads, &c. in every variety of fashion or price. Also, at the Store lately occupied by Milton Hall in Church st. (in the building formerly occupied by the North Baptist Church as a vestry, or more recently by the Tippecanoe Club.)

A select assortment of fashionable CHAIRS.

consisting in part of Grecian and plain imitation Rose Wood and stained, cane and flag seats, common flag seat, imitation and other wooden seats; rocking, high, and low, with and without arms or rockers.

Willow Cradles, Wagons, Toy Cradles and Chairs, Boys Wheelbarrows, painted Cradles, toilet Tables, light Stands, wash Stands.

Also, a large lot of cheap Bedsteads well worth the attention of purchasers.

The whole will be sold at prices adapted to the times. The public, ladies and gentlemen, are invited to walk through the rooms and examine for themselves.

APPLICATIONS for Insurance may be made in Newport to GEORGE BOWEN, Agent.

WILLIAM RHODES, President.

ALONZO PECK, Secy.

American Insurance Co's Office, June 4, 1840

NEWPORT DYE-HOUSE

JOHN H. CLEGG

SILK, COTTON, and WOOL DYE.

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the DYE HOUSE, formerly occupied by J. Viner, situated in Tanner street, where he is prepared to Dye and finish at 10 days notice in the best manner, following articles, viz; such as

Broadcloths, Silks, Cassimeres, Crapes, Merinos, Satins, Circassians, Pongees, Bombazins, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

Also, permanent colors on carpet yarn merino, circassian, bombazine, & crapes dresses; gentlemen's woolen garments such as dress, truck and great coat, surtouts, vests, and pantaloons—dyed and pressed without ripping.—Dresses colored for One Dollar each.

He will also clean gentlemen's woolen garments of every description, in a neat style—merino and Cashmere shawls cleaned and whitened, without injury to the border—carpets and woolen table cloths cleaned also.

All articles left at the Dye House in Tanner street, or the following Agents will receive prompt attention.—A. M. Thomas, Wickford, John Hedley Ports-mouth.

Newport, April 30.

Auction and Commission Store.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the Auction and Commission Business at the old stand, No. 74, corner of Thames and Pelham-streets, which is one of the best stands in Newport. He will attend to the sale of Goods in any part of the town, on liberal terms.—Also on hand, Bedsteads Chairs, tables, stoves, and a variety of other Goods, generally found in an Auction Room.

CHARLES DEVENS, or

WM. WEEDEN.

Newport, May 29.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE No. 223, in Thames-street, corner of Sanford-street, lately repaired, good yard and garden, never failing well of excellent water. Terms easy, half the purchase money may remain on mortgage, if required; title free of all incumbrances. The whole of this Estate will be Let, till sold. Apply to JAMES STEVENS, or

JONATHAN T. ALMY.

Newport, July 10.

Dec. 5, 1840.

FOR SALE.

An elegant pair of

long-tailed bay HORSES

six years old, of fine figure and condition;—to be sold for want of employment.—Also

A handsome Jersey made Carriage, with

harness, complete.—For terms, &c. apply

J. C. SHAW.

Newport, July 10.

J. C. SHAW.

Newport